BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

☞ We have but one hand in our office subject to military duty. He was not exempted at the late call of the Home Guard. To-day men belonging to the Home Guard will be drafted, to rendezvous at Goldsboro'. Should our patrons receive no papers hereafter, they may know the reason,—suspended by State authority.

☞ Owing to the lengthy articles, including the letter of Vice-President Stephens on the state of the country, in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen, and a letter from the Hon. W. W. Boyce, from South Carolina, addressed to President Davis, in which he urges a Convention of all the States, both North and South, as the surest means of obtaining the most speedy and permanent peace, we have but little room left, save for the current news.

The high position occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Boyce will bespeak for these documents a careful perusal.

A full account of the Saltville affair, as we find it in the Abingdon and Richmond papers, appears elsewhere.

DETAILED MEN.—The re-organization of the detailed men of this County took place this week. The former large company was divided into two companies, and the following are the officers:

Company from 71st Regiment.—Irwin Miller, Captain; A. F. Pfohl, 1st. Lieutenent; C. J. Miller 2nd; Wm. Axum, 3d;

Company from 131st Regiment.—The officers have been published heretofore: Shadrack Morris, Captain; L. P. Matthews, 1st Lieut.; M. C. Charles, 2nd; John Beckerdite 3rd.

☞ President Davis has returned to Richmond. We have no room for his speeches delivered at various points on his return, the sum and substance, however, may be stated in a few words: He represented the cause of the Southern Confederacy as hopeful, but it requir. ed every man who could shoulder a musket to go to the front—leaving home affairs, we presume, to take care of themselves. In his passage through this State, he complimented North Carolina for the part she had taken in the struggle. Better late than never.

At Greensborough, after the President had made his speech, Gov. Morehead was called, and according to the '*Citizen*' said: "we could not be conquered by such a race as the Northern people; and that if we could do no better, we could successfully vanquish and defeat, and cut the Yankees to pieces by guerilla warfare."

PRICES FALLING.—We notice sorghum syrup has been selling in Charlotte at $5 per gallon. The country is full of cane, and prices will come down.

It is said that within a few days, the price of corn in Columbia, S. C, has declined from $25 to $12 a bushel. Beef, bacon and other articles of prime necessity, have also declined considerable.

IMPROVING ON THE SCHEDULE.—The schedule prices of Irish potatoes in Asheville, N. C., is $10 a bushel. Captain Thrash, the Post Commissary refused to pay the price, and now more potatoes are offered at $4 than he wants to buy.

The Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina have agreed upon a schedule of prices for the next sixty days. We select a few of the articles priced.

Bacon $2 75, Brandy $10, Beef 80, Corn $4 50, Flour $32 75 to $45 per bbl., Hay $3 50 per 100, Horses and Mules $800 to $1000, Leather $6 to $7, Lard $2 75, Syrup $5, Potatoes $4, Rye Whiskey $10, Wheat $7 50, Spun Cotton $8.

☞ Our thanks to Hon. W. H. Sneed for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of a Convention of the Commissioners of Appraisement, from the States of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, held in Montgomery, Ala., Sept., 1864.

Pursuant to a Call from His Excellency Gov. Vance, the Council of State met at the Council Chamber in the city on Wednesday. The following were present: W. H. Satterwhite, of Pitt; A. T. Davidson, of Macon; J. R. Hargrove, of Anson; and L. Eldridge of Johnston; Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkes was absent.

The following appointments were made:

A. G. Foster, of Randolph, Councellor of State, vice R. P. Dick, resigned. P. H. Winston, jr., Counsellor of State vice J. R. Stubbs, resigned.

Col. J. D. Hyman, of Henderson, and Henry Nutt, of New Hanover were appointed members of the Internal Improvement Board.

The Council declined to recommend a call of the Legislature at present.—*Conservative.*

A NEW BOOK.—We have received from the publisher, a neat little volume, entitled "The Battle of Great Bethel." North Carolinians noted a prominent part in the Bethel fight, the first of the war, and this little volume will therefore be very interesting to every North Carolinian.

Price.—$1 50 per single copy; five copies for $7; ten for $12 50,—by mail, postage paid.

Address P. L. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.

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VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864. NO. 24.

ADVERTISING RATES.
TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Order Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

THE NEWS.

FROM PETERSBURG.—The enemy have fortified their new gained position at Fort McRae, one mile from their former position but still six miles from the Southside railroad, which, no doubt, they will endeavor to reach.

Sunday morning last about noon the enemy extended their lines on our right, occupying all the works near Fort McRae and driving out our pickets. They only occupied a portion of the works up to that time.

In their late movement on the Southside road, the enemy admit a loss of 2,000 men—mostly prisoners.

Affairs in the vicinity of City Point are in great activity, as far as the eye can reach the river is crowded with gunboats, flotillas, steamtugs, &c.

FROM RICHMOND.—Early Friday morning last our forces upon the North side of the James attacked the enemy in his breastworks on the Charles City road about five miles from Richmond, lying from that point in a southeasterly direction. These works were manned by a portion of the enemy's force, the main body being in the near vicinity of Fort Harrison, and numbering 40,000 strong. Gen. Gary's cavalry and a force of supporting infantry composed our attacking column, that of the enemy consisted of Birny's tenth corps and Kauts' cavalry. The enemy made but feeble resistance, and after a short fight began to fall back to their works on the Newmarket road. In the engagement we captured a number of prisoners, nine pieces of artillery and one hundred artillery horses, and pressed the enemy back three miles. Our loss was slight in men, but Gen. Gregg, of Texas, a gallant officer, was killed, and Gen. Bratton and Col. Haskell wounded. Our troops captured two lines of entrenchments.

Subsequently the enemy returned in large force and attempted the recapture of the lost works. They were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

FROM THE VALLEY.—A dispatch from General Early to General Lee, dated the 6th inst., says: "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the Valley last night, along the Pike."

An official dispatch to the war department of the Northern states that the enemy had advanced up the Manassas Gap road on the 4th, one thousand strong, with trains of railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Mosby attacked them at Salem capturing all their baggage, stores, &c., with a loss of 200 on his part. He killed and wounded many of them.

Sheridan up to the latest dates was still moving down the valley. A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 7th and was handsomely driven. We captured a number of horses, wagons, several ambulances, nine forges with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number.

FROM GEORGIA.—The Standard sums up the news from this interesting point, as follows:

There are two dispatches from this point, one of the 8th and another of the 9th, containing important news. Our army is far in the rear of Atlanta, a portion of it being at Dalton, 40 or 50 miles distant from Chattanooga. Rome has been captured. This place is situated at the confluence of the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers, and is connected with the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad by a short branch from Kingston. Three thousand negroes and white officers were captured. The Yankees destroyed all their commissary stores, and three squares of the business portion of the town were burned. General Wheeler has descended into Marietta, burned a block of store houses and spiked three guns. Our army having crossed the Chattahoochee, is supposed to be on the Etowah. Marietta is between the two rivers, and so is the Kenuesaw mountain. The latter place has been fortified. Beyond the Etowah is the Oostanaula, and beyond that is Dalton and Chattanooga. The former place is occupied by our troops. Forrest is in Middle Tennessee and Sherman is cooped up in Nashville.

The later dispatch of the 9th says that our army is at Brownsville, and states that Sherman has now three corps in Atlanta, and occupies strong positions from Vining station, across the Chattahoochee to above Marietta. The Yankees, it says, found out Hood's plans and anticipated him. It is not known where our troops will now march. Later dates from Atlanta say Sherman has four corps in the City, and a yankee officer claims that they have 80,000 troops and ninety days rations, and enough railroad iron for one hundred miles of road. Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move on Macon and Augusta. Deserters from the Yankees say that no trains have reached that point in eight days.

Advices from Forrest's army to the 6th state that he had captured 3,000 prisoners 4 guns, 700 horses, 2,500 stand of small arms, 1,000 negroes, and completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Railroads from Franklin to Decatur. It is considered that Forrest has made a most succes. ful raid.

FROM WILMINGTON.—For several weeks it has been rumored that Wilmington is threatened by the enemy. The latest is that Admiral Farragut has been ordered North, and will no doubt take command of a squadron now concentrating in Hampton Roads, for the capture of Wilmington.—Blockade running has become very difficult recently.

FROM MISSOURI.—Gen. Price gained a victory at Pilot Knob, and still holds the place. The Yankees fled, hotly pursued by Price, but spiked their guns and fired the railroad depot before they commenced their flight, according to their own account.

The Northern account continues: The Confederates captured three guns and Ewing's wagon-train with the escort. They burnt the Iron Works and all the Government buildings, and made a complete smash of the records and arrangements for Lincoln's draft.

The valleys and mountains are literally covered with "rebels."

Later reports say that Price overtook Ewing at Harrison's station and used him up. The Yankees had evacuated Potosi, Mineral Point, De Soto and the entire country below Mentinade Bridge.

Price conscripts all Union sympathies.

A large number of volunteers were joining him. Many drafted men were escaping from St. Louis for the same purpose, and Rosecrans had issued orders for the shooting of every man going in that direction.

CASUALTIES.

Report of casualties in 57th Regiment North Carolina Troops, Godwin's brigade, on the 19th of Sept. 1864, in the action before Winchester.

Company A—Killed, private Theophelus Josee. Missing, private O Evans. Total 2.

Co B—Killed, private W W Best. Wounded, privates J A Burkhead in hip, Joseph Huffman in right leg, John Worlds severely in neck, L H G Cline leg shot off below the knee.

Co C—Wounded, Corpl Joseph Crew severe in head, privates R A Muir severe in thigh, H G Gentry in left arm, J A Lowry in face. Missing, Corpl John Frazier.

Co E—Wounded, Sergt W W Carpenter in leg.

Co F—Wounded, Sergt J D Barrier in hip, privates E G Murris in hip, J C Butner in arm, Jacob Troxler in shin.

Co G—Wounded, privates C F Deitz severe in shoulder, Cicero Henkel in left thigh, Thos Moser severe in neck, Abel Shuford severe in head, Martin Hindsel severe in leg.

Co H—Wounded, privates Monehan in arm E A Starns severe in head, C Rabey in shoulder, Sergt D M Barrier severe in arm.

Co I—Wounded, 1st Lt R L Maynard in leg, privates W J Stockhart severe in back, James Moser in leg.

Co K—Wounded, colour bearer J B Swink severe in leg, privates J Burleyson in thigh, Jesse Klutts in arm, J Shuffner in leg. Missing, privates J A Swicegood, Wm Cox.

Recapitulation—Killed 2. Wounded 32. Missing 4. Total 38.

JOHN BEARD, CAPT.,
Commanding 57th N. C. Regt.
D. W. RINGO, Lt., and acting Adj't.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 2d, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: You will please publish the following list of casualties in the 33d Regt. N. C. Troops, in the engagement of the 30th Sept. and 1st Oct. inclusive:

Field and Staff—No casualties.
Company A—No casualties.
Co B—Killed, private Joshua Barswell. Wounded, private W B Briley severe in hip.
Co C—Wounded, privates J W Suther and Monroe Murphy severely.
Co D—Missing, Martin Thomas.
Co E—Wounded, Sergt W H Howell painfully in knee.
Co F—No casualties.
Co G—Wounded, Corpl J W Atkinson severe flesh wound in thigh, private J P Barnes slight in leg.
Co H—No casualties.
Co I—No casualties.
Co K—No casualties.

Very respectfully, &c.,
R. V. COWAN,
Col. commanding 33d N. C. T.

[From the Dispatch of Wednesday.]

THE YANKEES DEFEATED IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The advance into Southwestern Virginia by the enemy was made in two columns. One came from Tennessee towards Bristol, and consisted of four regiments (two whites and two negro) under the command of Acting Brigadier General Carter, a notorious Tennessee renegade. The other came from Kentucky, through Cumberland gap, and numbered eight thousand men, under General Burbridge. They were to form a junction in Tazewell county, and then move on Saltville. On Friday, however, before getting to the Virginia line, Carter was attacked by General Vaughan four miles from Carter station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, driven to the station, and there routed. The column of General Burbridge halted at Richland, in Russell county, Virginia, on Friday, and there waited the arrival of Carter. As he did not, for the best of reasons arrive, Burbridge moved forward on Saltville, after previously starting a raiding party of five hundred cavalry to go around to Wytheville and cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at that point. He arrived at Saltville on Sunday, and at noon assaulted our works about three miles from the town. The assault was bloodily repulsed, and, after a brief interval, was renewed with a still more disastrous repulse. He then retired at night, leaving about seven hundred killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was fifteen killed and seventy wounded.

The party which started for Wytheville got as far as Tazewell Courthouse, and have not been heard from since. The defeat of Burbridge, coupled with the failure of Sheridan to reach Lynchburg, are two disasters which will make a marked change in Grant's plans. Had Sheridan reached Lynchburg, and Saltville been captured, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad would have constituted a line of communication for getting supplies through Cumberland gap, which would have been most advantageous to the enemy, and which would have greatly facilitated the grand plan of flanking General Lee, by way of cutting the roads leading south from Richmond.

The Blockade of Wilmington.—The enemy expend a great deal of labor and energy in the attempt to seal up the port of Wilmington.—They have now lines of blockading vessels, that stretch like picket line around the entrance to the Cape Fear river. The vessels composing the inner line of blockaders have, each, a prescribed piece of water to watch, and are constantly in motion backwards and forwards over it, like a sentinel treading his beat. And yet, despite of all, our vessels get through.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

From the Abingdon Virginian.

The Saltville Victory.

It has been pretty well known in this Department, several days before, that Gen. Burbridge was approaching from Kentucky with a force supposed to number from 6 to 8000, and every possible preparation had been made by Gen. Echols to defend the place with the small force at hand. This consisted of the commands of Gens. Williams, and Giltner's Brigades, with the Reserves and detailed men, and a few small batteries of artillery. The enemy reached the vicinity of the Salt Works on Sunday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the fight commenced near the residence of Mr. Saunders, commonly known as "Governor" Saunders. Prisoners captured concur in the statement that Barbridge had three full Brigades, including one negro regiment, in all about 4000 men, about 2,500 of whom were in the fight. The number engaged on our side, did not probably exceed 2,000. As has been the Yankee custom, the negroes were put in front, and were held to their places as long as it was possible to do so, by the bayonets of their brethern with whiter skins, but blacker hearts. The reserve and detail battalions were under the command of Cols Robert Preston of Montgomery, Smith of Tazewell, and ——T. Preston of Washington. The whole under the command of Gen. A. E Jackson. Col. Giltner's men had disputed Burbridge's advance for several days, and added new laurels to their already enviable reputation. Men never fought with more bravery and determination, as did the command of Gen. Williams, the latter having come in after the fight had commenced, but before it had grown hot and furious. But all concur, both officers and men, in the mead of praise to the Reserves and detailed men, who had been hastily drawn together for the occasion. All the Generals say they fought with all the coolness, self-possession and bravery of veterans, and it was mainly to their gallantry and coolness that the victory was so complete. This shows that the blood of King's Mountain still flows in the veins of the yeomanry of Southwestern Virginia.

Gen. Breckinridge reached the field about the close of the fight, and Gen. Vaughn, with his own, as well as Gen. Duke's and Gen. Cosby's Brigades, reached just in time to hear the shout of victory and to engage in the pursuit of the flying Yankees. Gen. Vaughn had been hastily ordered from Tennessee, where he had been fighting and driving back the enemy under Gen. Gillem for several days, and only succeeded, after a forced march, in reaching the scene of action after the battle had been fought.

Our loss in the engagement is variously estimated, but the nearest we can get at the truth is, about 20 killed and about 60 wounded.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at from 4 to 600 in killed and wounded, and some 40 or 50 prisoners. One party of our men detailed to bury the enemy's dead, buried 99 negroes and 48 whites, amongst them 1 Colonel, 2 Majors and 3 Captains. Another party buried 50 whites—making a total of 203. A large number of the killed and wounded is reported to have been removed by the enemy—and thrown into the river and mill pond above.

Among the wounded and captured Yankees at Emory Hospital, is Col. Chs. Hanson, acting Brigadier. He is a brother of the late Gen. Roger Hanson, of the Confederate service.

Burbridge was greatly deceived, as he expected to take the Works without much difficulty. He didn't expect to encounter any but a force of some 4 or 500 reserves, and also expected the co-operation of Gillem from Tenn. but Vaughan had "scotched the snake." After he found himself whipped, he asked Mr. Saunders what troops those were who fought so desperately, and on being told that they were the reserves and detailed men, he swore he didn't believe it. We also understand that Col. Hanson is somewhat skeptical upon the subject.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Burbridge has succeeded in getting out upon the same route upon which he came in, taking with him all the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs from the Richlands.

THE STAMPEDE.

For the first time in our lives, we were in a stampede on Sunday last, that will not soon be forgotten. We were not in it because we wanted to swell the troubled current, but because we didn't want to stay at home to help make a breakfast for the Yankees. As soon as the news got out on Saturday evening, that Gen. Vaughan had been ordered to Saltville, leaving all the country west of that point at the mercy of Gillem's raiders and Kirk's bushwhackers, such a stampede as occurred has never before been witnessed in this sober and patriotic region. The first person we saw were from the neighbourhood of Bristol, who came rushing through our streets, shouting and jostling each other, some wide negroes, some with horses and mules, and some with cattle and sheep, all looking wild with excitement and only intent on one thing—getting as far ahead of the supposed pursuing Yankees as possible. We saw one man driving a small lot of pennyroyal stock, with the sweat trickling down the seams of his care-worn face, diligently inquiring if there was not some route by which he could reach a place fifteen miles off by an air line, without travelling more than ten miles. We saw another who, in his haste to reach a place of safety, had picked up a hat large enough for two such heads as his, which gave him somewhat the appearance of a kitten under a dining-table, romping round after its tail. The Blue Spring road, from Rock Spring to Friendship—a distance of three miles—was crammed and blocked up by lowing cattle, braying mules, bleating sheep, steaming negroes, anxious pedestrians, creaking wagons, ambulances, carts, buggies, carryalls and all other conceivable vehicles—some of them apparently unprovided for the occasion—all tending in one direction, and each trying to get before all the rest. Occasionally the rough oath of a mule driver would mingle in the general din, not much more pleasant in its endowments than the shouts of the bewildered drivers urging their herds through the press. Here and there a team of patient oxen, with tongues protruded, toiled on slowly through the mud, the lumbering train behind them filled with barrels, boxes and bundles, all containing valuables that the frugal owners had laid by for a rainy day.

PROLIFIC PEA.—Mrs. Rev. C. L. Rights has presented us with a specimen of pea, the most prolific of anything we have seen. Said to be excellent for stock, and unsurpassed for table use.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' VIEWS UPON PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The following letter from our worthy Vice President, Hon. A. H. Stephens, giving his views upon "Peace Movements," will be read with great interest. It was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen in the interior of the State:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., September 22d, 1864.

Gentlemen:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant, sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday.—The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power, or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result to us and so many more so much desire. The movement by our Legislature, at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose. That movement in my judgement was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The easy and perfect solution to all our present troubles and those far more grievous ones which loom up in prospect and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutional liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereignty—the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only key note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of public liberty. The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle; and no Union or League can ever be formed or maintained between any States, North or South, securing public liberty upon any other principle. The whole frame work of American Institutions which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle—from a violation of this essential vital law of our political organism.

In 1776 our ancestors and those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that "Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that "whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (those for which it was formed) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government laying a new foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It is needless here to state that the "people" and the "governed" in this annunciation is means communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government, not individual members of society. The "consent of the governed" refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs.

It was upon this principle the Colonies stood justified before the world in affecting a separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of Union. The idea that the old Union or any Union between any of their sovereign States consistently with their fundamental truth can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or our new. It would be that sort of union that results from despotism. The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North, would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men of the party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good, for any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force, will be as ruinous to them as us. The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents as I have said on another occasion, "a ray of light which under Providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart and towards it I could almost have exclaimed

Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born,
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam,
May I express the sublimest since God is light.

Indeed I could quite so have exclaimed but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in dark and ominous eclipse or be good work be done, depends to much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray—small and tremulous ray—enough only to gladden the heart and quicken hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers—just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled.—The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized Representatives of the two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice.—All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other and towards the Federative Head would doubtless be much better understood generally than they are now. But I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference like the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree if they could upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding and then binding only on such as should so ratify. It becomes the people of the South as well as the people of the North to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, times, and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood. Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled.

In point of reverses, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command and in securing the hearts and the affections of the people in the great cause of Right and Liberty for which we are struggling we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end. At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you, or I, or any number of persons in our position can do anything towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife.

The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us, depends upon the people of the North. Georgia, our own State to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you, and I, and others in our position therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement thus inaugurated and to the utmost of our ability to hold up their principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the Wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them and us to a permanent and lasting peace with the possession and enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H STEPHENS.

A HARSH ORDER.—Adjutant General Cooper has issued the following Order, dated Richmond, September, 15th:

"Private letters or communications, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and their publication generally injurious to the military service. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer or soldier, or other person serving with the armies of the Confederate States in the field, who shall be found guilty of making such communication for publication, or placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press before one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates shall be punished, according to the degree of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial."

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

J. W. Beroth 2, Elder Wm. Burns, Wm. A Clayton, M. C. Crews 2, Dr. P. A. Cox 2, Miss Catharine S Esnick, Rev. H. S. Foote 2, Mrs. Anne C. Fisher, J. Eli Gregg, Miss Sarah J. Hanes, John H Idol, Harriet Haley, Mrs. Martha Morris, Lieut. J. A. McLaughlin, Wm. Rameting, John D. Riley 2, James H. Resick, S. M. Wilson, Emeline Wear, Mrs. E. Westmoreland.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KREHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

The People's Press.

For the Press.

PEACE! PEACE!

Mr Editor:

The great lights of this country are beginning to comprehend and exhibit in thought what was believed, long since, by the lesser lights, that the only solution to the difficulties which grim war has brought upon this once favored people, is in the conventional mode recognized in the sovereignty of the States both North and South.

It is evident from past history that war waged between nations determined upon the maintenance of their policies by the sword, against all appeals for settlement in some other way, that one or the other, sooner or later, had to yield passive obedience. We have no incident furnished where two powers ever engaged, with equal strength, in war, and maintained their maximum strength to the end of their conflict, and accomplished nothing. But on the contrary, we are furnished with abundant evidence where nations have waged war, and either one or the other has proved an over-match for the other physically, stragetically, or in its means of wealth to form alliances which caused the overthrow of the other, when not settled by treaty, negotiation or compromise of some sort. The Vice-President of the Confederate States submits the question in some of his writings that "no people can successfully carry on a long war, with more than a third of its arms-bearing population kept constantly in the field, especially if cut off by blockade, they are thrown upon their own internal resources for all necessary supplies, subsistence and munitions of war. This is a question of Arithmetic on well settled problems of political economy." In this view he is correct, because it is based upon plain deductive principles of common sense.—Again he says that the only mode of settling our present trouble rests in the sovereignty of the States.

This is another plain truth based upon sound Constitutional principles.

But again he says, that whilst the sovereignty of the States have the power to dissolve their connection with the sovereign head under the forms of American Government, and thus bring war upon the people, yet they have no power of themselves in the matter of settling such war and of bringing peace, only through their agent, the head or General Government, and that such men as himself can do nothing. This, in view of the power resting in the sovereignty of the States to bring peace becomes a complex question, and wants explanation from the Vice-President. According to the principles upon which the American systems of government were formed, the States were made sovereign or not sovereign, they were equal so far as their representative power in all the co-ordinate departments of the general government was concerned, which head was formed as the legitimate power to control all questions of national and international laws, where the States were equally interested. If then they have the power to make their head and to govern that head in all matters pertaining to their home and foreign policies, they have a right to dispose of war through that same agency, upon principles of delegated powers vested in themselves by their heads, the sovereign people.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, submits in his views the course proper to be pursued in this matter of settlement. Let this plan be adopted and men of the South appointed to meet like men of the North in a general Convention or Congress of all the States North and South, and consult for peace.

If this right be denied, the government at once assumes the character of a consolidated league, and the States become dependent on the will of the President and Senate, and have no rights or claims as independent sovereign States. For, if in delegating the powers of declaring war, and of making peace to the head or agency in our form of general government, makes that head or agency greater than the powers creating it, and there is no legitimate way to escape the forms and rules thus created, the doctrine of secession becomes a nullity, and that of coercion implies, according to the views, at least of some of the modern advocates of Staterights.—The theory must be maintained that no delegated powers can be made absolute in their bindings, or the rights and principles of secession lose their virtue in a legal view, and assume the nature of revolution. This principle adopted, the point that the will of the people constitutes the only absolute power under our form of government is admitted. Then in their sovereign political character, they have the sole right through representative agency, to repeal and revoke all forms of government, all laws and forms of nationalities. This being the spirit and intention of its framers to secure equal rights and equal privileges to States, communities and individuals, the people then have the right to be heard upon the subject of war and peace, and upon peace now; and to co-operate in bringing about a settlement of our present troubles in the best way which may be suggested by their statesmen.

Mr. Boyce has suggested that way to the President, and it behooves him to give heed, and with the voice of the people coming up to the help of the mighty, peace can again dawn upon this continent. Then let all hearts unite in obtaining this boon of heaven's giving to man.

AQUILLA.

Yellow Fever in Newbern.—Intelligence by flag of truce which arrived back from the yankee lines yesterday morning, leaves no doubt whatever of the existence of yellow fever in Newbern. It is raging violently, killing a large number daily, and all communication between Newbern and other yankee posts, north or south, is subject to quarantine regulations.

Goldsboro' Journal, 24th.

MR. BOYCE TO MR. DAVIS.

WINNSBORO', S. C.,
September 29th, 1864.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis:

SIR:—The Democratic party of the United States, in their recent Convention at Chicago, resolved that if they attained power they would agree to an armistice and a Convention of all the States, to consider the subject of peace. I think that action demands a favorable response from our government. You are the only person who can make that response, because our Congress does not meet until after the time appointed for the Presidential election. If our Congress met in time, I should propose the action I desire taken to that body, and submit to its judgment my argument, but as that opportunity does not occur, I have no alternative but to remain silent, or address myself to you. I cannot consistently with my ideas of duty, remain silent. I therefore address myself to you. We are waging war to obtain a satisfactory peace. By a satisfactory peace, I mean a peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace, I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the sword would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furies. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, final and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony. Unless we can obtain such a peace as this, our republican institutions totter to their fall, and we become the subjects of a military despotism. Every government must exist; that is the law of its being. If it is attacked by great force it must bring a proportionately great force to its defence. If its form is such as not to furnish military strength to the full extent of its means, it must disregard that form. The Republican form, especially the form of a Confederacy of free States, is not the best adapted for war. In fact it is a peace establishment. The form best adapted to war is a national military despotism. The Republic at war is gradually passing into military despotism. As the war continues and the pressure of its enemy increases, this transition is accelerated. A Republic forced to the wall by a powerful enemy must end in despotism. If we turn our eyes to Europe we find only two nations with free institutions, Great Britain and Switzerland. Why is this? The reason is obvious. The necessity of being constantly in the highest state of preparation for war, compels every country to the utmost development of its military strength.—Absolute Government is a part of that state of preparation, and therefore absolute government is the ordinary condition. If there were no other obstacle to France being a republic, the immense standing armies she is compelled to keep constantly under arms, would be conclusive. France is compelled to keep 600,000 men always in arms.—France is obliged therefore to be what she is, a military despotism.

Take the case of Prussia in the celebrated seven years war. Suppose her institutions had been liberal, what would have been the result? Frederick the Great would either have had to abandon the struggle, or seized all power. Nothing but absolute power in the hands of Frederick enabled him to come forth victorious from the contest. He sacrificed everything else in Prussia to the one idea of military strength. As Prussia had no natural defence and was greatly inferior in strength to the other great powers, it was necessary to give exclusive development to the military idea; this Frederick did. As Macauly said, he made Prussia "all sting." This was logical in Frederick. To save Prussia it was necessary to give her the maximum of military strength—he did this. Prussia still has a place on the map, but he made no effort to save liberty. Frederick found Prussia an absolute monarchy, he left it an entrenched camp. Liberty was never thought of. It is impossible in her condition. If Prussia with her excellent population were at a vast distance from where she is, and protected by oceans and mountains, she might be a republic, but where she is, it is impossible. On the continent of Europe no State can exist with free institutions, because the form of government must be such as furnishes the greatest amount of military strength. Perhaps it may be said that Switzerland contradicts my theory. I reply that Switzerland is an exceptional case—a few nests of poor people buried in remote vallies surrounded by inaccessible mountains; they are not worth conquering. Besides the mutual jealousy of the great powers is their real safe guard. England is the only great and free power in Europe. This is owing to her insular position. The ocean is the divine charter of her freedom. If nothing but a surveyor's line separated England from France, England would be a military despotism as France is. No country can be free which has to sleep with her hand on her sword.

But why resort to general reasoning and the condition of European nations to prove what I have asserted, when the proof stares us in the face in the example of our own country. We see it in every sight, we feel it in every emotion, we hear it in every sound. When our present Government was established, everything possible was done in the interest of State Rights, every conceivable guarantee was taken for individual freedom—as little as possible was conceded to the Federal Government. The Federal Government was "cabinned, cribbed, confined," "hedged in by such doubts and fears." The school of extreme State Rights were at work framing a constitution for a Federal Government, with the accumulated suspicions of seventy years. They did their work well. The problem to be solved was the framing of a Federal Government, with the minimum of power to function. I thought at the time it was useless labor, because I conceived, in the humility of my judgement, that the Constitution of a country was that which its necessities pointed out and that you could not in advance say what would be the necessities of a Confederacy exposed to perpetual war with a neighboring power of superior force. But the framers of our Constitution were not deterred by any such considerations as those from their work. They established their Confederacy, guarded and limited in the interests of the rights of the separate States as much as possible.—Well, we have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there were no States, only provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress, what greater powers would you exercise than you now do? Have we not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50 subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon considerations of public interest. Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it, or lose one third. Have we not seized all the railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property at our own prices, in our own money? Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? Have we not forbidden the importation of luxuries?—Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home, to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*? Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged exclusively to the iron despotisms of Europe? In short has not our Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater powers could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. If you tell me they are necessary, I reply that is precisely my argument. My argument assumes and requires that necessity. It is plain that our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism. I blame no one for it. I am sure those who are at the head of the Government would gladly have it otherwise, but necessity compels the course they have taken. But I shall be told, perhaps, this necessity, is limited to the war, and when peace returns we will go back to our old state of liberty. That depends upon the kind of peace. A peace without reconciliation carries in its bosom the seeds of new wars. This armed peace and its offspring war would fasten upon us permanently a central military despotism. It is common to hear it said that the United States have gone into despotism. If so, then it is a very sad truth for us, for that would develope their maximum military power, and would of course, necessitate the same thing in the same way on our part. The truth is, we are vitally interested in the preservation of free institutions in the Northern States, because the people of the United States will not only make their own institutions, but they will make ours. If they acquire their maximum military strength by going into despotism, we must do the same, just as if they were to originate new and overpoweringly destructive modes of warfare, we would have to resort to the same or be overwhelmed. Some persons of intelligence concede that the Northern people have gone into despotism, but ridicule the idea of such a calamity befalling us. To such I would reply, we are but human beings, not Gods, and we are acted upon by necessity as other people. The truth is, that the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power on the grand scale that our Government has. The Lincoln government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription; it has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not rely on impressments. It plays the tyrant, but it hesitates to seize the sceptre.

I think I have established my proposition, that our republican institutions are lost unless we have a peace accompanied by harmony with the North. The great question for us then is, how are we to obtain such a peace?

Before I consider this question, I would call your attention to this fact, that the peace we are to make with the North, is to be made by us and the North alone.—There is no probability of any foreign intervention; by that I mean any armed interference in our behalf. The peace between the North and the South, when it comes, must come by the action of these parties alone. Foreign Powers will not interfere. The question then is, How are these belligerent States, now so fiercely engaged, to obtain this peace with reconciliation, which I have said is necessary to preserve their Republican form of government? It is a great question. I now approach it.

I admit in the first place that a successful military defence is indispensable, without that nothing can be anticipated but utter ruin. But is this all? I think not. There is something over and above success in war. That is political policy. If Mr. Lincoln remains in power, there is no hope of accomplishing anything by political policy. Mr. Lincoln is the exponent of the fanaticism and hatred of the North. He holds power because he is the exponent of these sentiments of his party; in order to be master of others, he has to be their slave. He cannot be rational upon the subject of slavery, because he represents madmen; he cannot exercise what Burke calls the truest political wisdom, magnanimity, because he represents malignants. Besides Mr. Lincoln is committed by his past career to the most violent course. If he had been a statesman when he became President, he could by a wise policy have restored harmony. But in the great crisis when statesmanship could have accomplished so much, he was no effort to harmonize, has yielded himself up a mere instrument of the foolish mob, as if statesmanship came from below upwards.

Mr. Seward by his speeches made in the winter of 1860, showed that he comprehended the policy of conciliation, but just at the moment when it became necessary to put in force his fine maxims he found no use for them. Mr. Lincoln's mode of carrying on the war, his emancipation policy, the license he gives his army to commit the greatest outrages shows that he relies on nothing but force. I confess therefore, I have no hope of Mr. Lincoln as a pacificator. I should as soon have selected Charles IX, to pacify the Huguenots after the massacre of St. Bartholemew. But fortunately Mr. Lincoln and those he represents, are not all of the North. There is a powerful party there which condemns his policy. That party is rational on the subject of slavery. It represents whatever of amity or conservatism is left at the North. This party proposes that the war shall cease at least temporalily, and that all the States should meet in amical council, to make peace if possible.

This is the most imposing demonstration in favor of peace made at the North since the war broke out. I think our only hope of satisfactory peace, one consistent with the preservation of free institutions, is in the supremacy of this party at some time or other. Our policy then is to give this party all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once, in my opinion, give this party all the encouragement possible, by declaring your willingness to an armistice, and a convocation of all the States in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace. The theory upon which this party goes, is that we are willing to cease hostilities, at least temporarily, and meet in council to obtain peace if possible. The theory upon which Mr. Lincoln goes is, that there is no use to attempt any negotiations with us; that the sword is the only arbiter. Our policy is to show that the theory of the Chicago party is the true one. To put this matter in another light, let us ask the question, what is the policy that Mr. Lincoln wishes us to pursue? Of course he wishes us to verify his theory and falsify the opposite theory. He wishes us to treat the advances of the Chicago Convention with contempt. He wishes to be able to say to the Northern people, "see the Government at Richmond tramples upon your tenders of peaceful negotiation, McClellan could accomplish nothing by negotiations, war is all that is left, don't remove me, I am carrying that on with especial zeal." When we know what Mr. Lincoln wants us to do, then we know very certain what we ought to do.

It may be said, the proposed convocation of the States is unconstitutional. To this I reply we can amend the Constitution.—It may be further objected that to meet the Northern States in Convention, is to abandon our present form of government. But this no more follows than that their meeting us implies an abandonment of their form of government. A Congress of the States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principle of State Rights. This imposing assemblage is, in my opinion, the best, while it is the most august tribunal to which the great question of peace could possibly be referred. Imagine that grand council of States in the act of convening after the people everywhere in peaceful possession of the right to select their ambassadors, had done so. What a sublime spectacle it would present. There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times. The friends of humanity and progress, and civilization, and all Christianity in every land would rejoice at the spectacle, and millions in every clime, the good everywhere, would mingle their prayers in all tongues for an auspicious issue at those great deliberations. The question rests with you.—The responsibility is with you, the consequences will be with your country.—You and Mr. Lincoln can never make peace. You may traverse indefinitely the same bloody circles you have been moving in for the last four years, but you will never approach any nearer than you now are.—Your only hope of peace is in the ascendency of the Conservative party North.—Fortify that party if you can by victories, but do not neglect diplomacy. It was the boast of Philip the great king, that he gained more cities by his policy than by arms. A weak power engaged with a stronger, must make up in sagacity for what it lacks in physical force, otherwise the monuments of its glory become the tombs of its nationality.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I remain, your fellow-citizen,
WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

The next annual meeting of this body will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next. Yielding to the suggestions of some of its members, I recalled the appointment for its meeting at Atlanta, with the hope that a favorable turn in the affairs of the Confederacy might soon offer a more auspicious season for its assembling. That hope has failed. The war is still raging with little prospect of a speedy abatement. In the meantime, the interests of the rising generation should not be overlooked. I, therefore, invite the friends of education to assemble in Charlotte.

The committee appointed at the meeting in Columbia will, it is hoped, attend to the matters entrusted to their charge.

The following article from the Constitution sets forth the terms of membership:

"Any male citizen of the Confederate States who may be engaged in the profession of teaching, or who has, in any way, identified himself with the educational interests of the country, may become a member of the Association, in the following manner, to wit: He must be nominated at an annual meeting, by a member of this body, elected by a majority of the votes then present, and sign this Constitution."

J. L. BRANDON,
President of the Association.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 27, 1864.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Salem N. C., on the 11th October, 1864, at 11½ o'clock, P. M., Mrs. JULIA A. CHAFFIN, consort of Mr. Nathan Chaffin, in the 45th year of her age.

Mrs. Chaffin, after having partially recovered from a severe attack of fever, was again gladdening the hearts of her numerous friends and relatives by the promise of better health; but on the 11th inst, she was attacked by paralysis, and in a few short hours cold death had robbed five little children of a kind and loving mother, a husband of an adoring wife, and many friends of a cherished companion, whose loss will ever be felt. Yes, her beautiful spirit has winged its flight to a heavenly home, and scarce had it breathed a farewell to sorrowing friends, ere angels welcomed it to the bright morn of immortality; and there, in that unchanging world, freed from all earthly cares, rest, Oh beautiful spirit, rest,—no cares can touch thee now.

The following General Order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's Office at Richmond:

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 76.

I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employments until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order,
S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

New Advertisements.

Executive Department, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

A necessity having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuit of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Wadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instruction, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
E. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

STRAYED

FROM my premises near Philadelphia Meeting House, some six or eight weeks since, a BRINDLE and WHITE SPOTTED HEIFER, about 4 years old, not marked. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information concerning her, thankfully received.

MRS. THOS. FETE.
Oct 13, 1864. 24-tf

FOUND

ON Sunday morning, Oct. 9th, a BROAD-AXE, in the road leading from Waughtown to Clemmonsville. The owner can obtain the same by calling upon

Oct. 13, 1864. THEO. F. KEHLN.

LOST

ON the 30th ult., somewhere between Salem and Charles Cloud's, Sen., a GREEN SHAWL with a red border. The person who found such a shawl and returns it to me or leaves it at the 'Press' office will be liberally rewarded.

VIRGINIA REICH.
Oct. 13, 1864. 24-tf.

Quarter Master's Department,
Salem, N. C., Sept. 27th, 1864.

I want to hire some good able-bodied negro men to work at a Hay Press, baleing forage, &c. I also wish to purchase a lot of inch Pine Plank, and 20,000 two feet roofing boards.

E. A. VOGLER, Ag't Q. M. Dept.
22 2w.

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK containing money and some papers. The owner can have the same, by calling on me, proving property, and paying the cost of this advertisement.

WM. HAUSER.
Salem, Oct. 6, 1864.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Jacob Yokely, Administrator of Andrew Kinnamon, deceased,
vs.
Daniel Kinnamon and others.

Petition for a settlement of the Estate.

This petition having been filed in my office, and it appearing that Daniel and Henry Kinnamon, two of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State; publication is therefore made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, North Carolina, notifying the said Daniel and Henry Kinnamon to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to this petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at office, September 24th, 1864.

22-6t. C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Capt. Jesse W. Arrowood, dec'd, will please present them for payment within the time prescribed by law; or if not done, this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

I would wish all claims to be presented on or before the 10th instant, as I intend making a final settlement of the estate next week before the Court of Equity. C. L. BANNER, Adm'r.

Salem, Oct. 6, 1864. 23-3t

LOST.

I Lost a fine blood-red SHAWL, with flower in one corner, on Monday the 3d inst., near Salem. Any person who will return the same to me at Kernersville, or to E L. Hege, in Salem, will be liberally rewarded.

MRS. DR. KERNER.
Oct. 4th, 1864. 23t2w.

Head'rs Chief Enrolling Officer,
6TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.
Greensborough, September, 1864.

General Orders, No. —.

In pursuance of Circular No. 45, current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1-64, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble all persons from 17 to 50 years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of permanent exemption from Medical Examining Boards, since May 1st, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause his notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

Wentworth, Rockingham county, October, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18.

Yanceyville, Caswell county, October 20, 21, 22.

Roxboro', Person county, October, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Graham, Alamance county, October, 31, November, 1, 2.

Greensborough, Guilford county, November, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Lieutenant and acting E. O.
Sixth Congressional District.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

The District Examining Board will be present at the above times and places to examine the parties specified. ALEX. HARRIS,
Chairman Board, 6th Cong. Dist.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 30, 1864.

ALL persons, non residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government Steamers.—This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats.—When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered at Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.
JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. General.

Sept 8, 1864. 19-3t

Papers throughout the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

COTTON YARN!

WANTED to exchange some TWO HUNDRED bunches of COTTON YARN for Brandy. I will give one bunch of Cotton Yarn for one gallon and a half good proof Brandy.

J. T. MATTHEWS.
Walkertown, Forsyth Co., Sept. 7, 1864. [19-6t.

Strayed

FROM my premises, about the 1st of July, a red and white-spotted COW, with one horn broken off. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can gether.

JOHN H. WHITE.
Winston, Aug. 11, 1864. 16-tf

WANTED,

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITHIN twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.
August 9th, 1864. 15-tf.

Q. M. O., Greensboro', N. C.
September 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for furnishing the Confederate States with

10,000 Horse and Mule Collars,
5,000 Wagon Saddles,
5,000 Wagon Buckets,
Wagon Harness and Leather.

Also for making Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Horse-shoe nails.

Samples of Saddles and Collars will be furnished from this office, and iron supplied to Contractors.

S. B. CHISMAN, Major & Q. M.
Sept. 8, 19-3t